

ELLYSON MAKES 145 MILE FLIGHT IN RECORD TIME

Accompanied by Lt. Towers on Trip From Annapolis to Buckroe.

NAVY OFFICERS IN HYDRO-AEROPLANE

Air Journey Without Stop or Mishap Made in Two Hours and Twenty-Seven Minutes. Aviators Expect to Fly to Old Point To-Day and Start on Return Friday.

Newport News, Va., October 25.—Thoroughly worn out and chilled from cold, Lieutenant Theodore G. Ellyson, United States Navy, in charge of the naval aeronautic school at Annapolis, and Lieutenant J. H. Towers, landed near Buckroe Beach, on lower Chesapeake Bay, this afternoon in their hydro-aeroplane, after the most remarkable and successful flight in the history of naval aviation, having flown from Annapolis, a distance of 145 miles in the remarkable time of two hours and twenty-seven minutes. The flight was made without stop or mishap, and to-night the hydro-aeroplane lies on the sand in as good condition as when the start was made.

The flight to-day was the second attempt in as many weeks, the plucky aviators being forced to return to Annapolis on their former attempt owing to engine trouble, after covering half the distance.

The spot at which the aviators landed today is about seven miles from Old Point, and was selected because of the fact that the aviators were familiar with the shore line at Old Point and did not care to take any chance in bringing the machine to the ground. After following the bay line down, and with Old Point in sight, the aviators began to look about for a place to alight. The engine was stopped and the big hydro was allowed to settle in the water, which it did with the grace of a bird. The gear was changed to the propeller shaft and the machine was run ashore.

At the point of landing the shore is practically void of habitation, and before the lieutenants could get in communication with Washington to impart the news of their successful flight they were forced to go a distance of seven miles, four of which had to be covered on foot. After tramping west for two miles they met a boy on a horse, which they succeeded in securing for the rest of the journey, which was made with the young naval officers riding double and bareback, with the boy walking alongside.

Buckroe Beach, the aviators boarded a car, and Old Point and reached the Chamberlin Hotel at 6 o'clock. After partaking of refreshments and a rest, the officers, while reticent, were willing to discuss their trip.

Lieutenant Ellyson said that the start from Annapolis was made in a fair wind, which continued throughout the trip, and which grew stronger toward the end. However, he said, the machine had little difficulty in keeping its course, and they steered a straight course down the west shore of the Chesapeake Bay. The speed of the machine varied from fifty to seventy miles an hour, and averaged a speed of nearly sixty miles. Each of the lieutenants took turns at steering by means of the shift control and both were relieved of the strain that would have occurred without such control.

On morning after selecting a landing place, the aviators will return to their machine and fly with it to Old Point. They expect to make the return trip to Annapolis Friday, starting in the morning.

Officials Delighted.—Word of the flight of Lieutenants Ellyson and Towers was received here after the Navy Department had closed for the day. Navy officials, when apprised of the success of the flight down the coast, expressed their delight. They agreed that for scouting purposes for a fleet defending the shores of the United States, the hydro-aeroplane had shown its efficiency. They are awaiting the officers' report with much interest.

Former Richmond Man.—Lieutenant Theodore G. Ellyson is a son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Theodore Ellyson, of Richmond, and a nephew of Lieutenant-Governor J. Taylor Ellyson and of William Ellyson. He won his spurs as a specialist in submarine work, having reached the point where he was regarded by the Navy Department as an expert in the construction and management of submarine craft.

Not satisfied with his achievements under water, Lieutenant Ellyson came much attracted with the problem of conquering the air. He was supervising the construction of a submarine at the shipyard at Newport News when permitted to take up aviation, in which he is the pioneer among naval officers. For months he studied in California under Glenn H. Curtiss, making several successful short flights.

Holy Ghosts' Leader Arrested.—Durham, N.C., October 25.—The Rev. Frank Sanford, leader of the Holy Ghost and U.S. Society, was arrested today at Shiloh, the society's colony here, by a Federal officer. It is understood that Sanford was wanted in connection with the death of four of his followers from scurvy, due to insufficient provisions on board the society's yacht Coronet.

WILL STUDY AIR CURRENTS

Wright Declares Instinct of Birds Must Be Supplanted by Man's Knowledge.

Kill Devil Hill, N.C., October 25.—Orville Wright, to-day practically decided to abandon the experiments he has been making here with a gliding machine in the hope of discovering an automatic method of controlling the equilibrium of heavier-than-air flying machines. His record-breaking test yesterday, when he remained virtually stationary in the air for nearly five minutes, convinced him that the development of aviation depended almost completely on a greater knowledge of air currents and greater skill in meeting such conditions.

"Anyway," he declared, "our experiments can be tried on just as well at Dayton, O., as here."

In view of this unexpected decision of Mr. Wright, it is believed the tests here will end Saturday, when the glider will be shipped back to Dayton.

Mr. Wright declared that his flights here have disclosed to him that the flight of birds is not a safe way of reason of their instinctive adaptation to upward trends of air currents.

"Brook's comet continues to increase in brightness, and is now a brilliant object in the morning sky. On Monday morning the head of the comet was about twenty-two degrees northeast of Venus, the morning star, and the tail could be traced with the naked eye through nearly sixty degrees."

"The photograph of the comet taken at the Observatory show that the tail which produces the tail are being greatly stimulated by the comet's approach to the sun, and that rapid changes are taking place in the material and in the form of the tail. In this respect Brook's comet is the most interesting one observed since 1908, far surpassing Linnell's."

"At present the comet is about 71,700,000 miles from the earth, and is traveling away from us at a rate of eight million miles a day. The best time to see the comet is at 5 o'clock in the morning."

BROOKS' COMET BRILLIANT

Best Time to See It is at 5 o'clock in the Morning.

San Jose, Cal., October 25.—Dr. R. G. Aiken, of the Lick Observatory, has given out the following statement regarding Brook's comet:

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HANSON WILL CONTEST

Citizens for Georgia Railway Man's Estate Have Hearing.

Atlanta, Ga., October 25.—Contestants of the will of Major J. F. Hanson, for many years president of the Central Georgia Railway, had their hearing to-day. Their claims were heard by Judge Murray, in Municipal Court, to-day ruled against the petition of Attorney Phillip R. Dunbar that the defense be present at a second autopsy.

The body was subjected to an examination by Medical Examiner Timothy Leary early to-day, following which District Attorney Pelletier issued a statement declaring that no poison receptacle was found buried with the body. He also suggested that possibility that another poison as well as cyanide of potassium may have been used.

All the internal organs of the girl were removed and probably will be sent to the laboratory at Harvard for a quantitative as well as a qualitative analysis, so that the chemists may ascertain exactly how much cyanide she took and how much was excreted.

The midnight opening of the casket was gruesome. Under the glare of the electric light, in the city morgue, Medical Examiner Leary and Dr. Kendrick, his assistant, took the bathrobe from the coffin and examined it carefully. Although they declined to tell what had been disclosed, it was learned from other sources that no poison container was found.

At the conclusion of the medical examination the investigation of the coffin was forwarded to Hyannis and buried.

Grand Jury Meets To-Day.—The Suffolk county grand jury will consider the government's evidence at a special session to-morrow. Summonses were issued to-day for all the members of the Linnell family. A. M. Hahn, the Newton drugist, who told the police that Mr. Richeson had purchased cyanide of potassium from him, and Frank H. Carter, in whose home Mr. Richeson's apartments were located.

How the girl could have disposed of the bottle or paper which contained the cyanide of potassium is a question that has completely baffled the police. The police had hoped to find a vial or paper in the girl's bath robe, and to establish that such a bottle or paper had been in the possession of Dr. Richeson. In this way the police hoped to establish positively that Richeson was the girl's murderer.

In that, however, they were foiled. The police are, therefore, advancing a new theory—that the poison was given to Miss Linnell in a gelatine capsule. They say the person who gave Miss Linnell the drug could easily have emptied a gelatine capsule, refilled it with powdered cyanide, and given it to the girl.

This, they say, may account for the mysterious length of time it took the cyanide to kill the girl. Cyanide is instantly fatal, but the police say it may have taken the capsule some time to dissolve after she swallowed it.

Avoided Injunction.—The midnight opening of the casket was done to prevent the defense from securing an injunction. Richeson's attorneys had applied to Judge Murray for an injunction, and Judge Murray had agreed to hand down a decision at 5 o'clock this morning. The State thereupon hastened the examination and autopsy to forestall such a legal move.

That an alibi will be one of the chief points in the defense of Richeson was indicated to-day when Robert Burns, declared his operatives had secured evidence to account for every movement of the girl from the moment he purchased the cyanide from Druggist Hahn to the time Miss Linnell died.

This evidence, Burns declared, will show that Richeson did not see Miss Linnell during that time, and had no way of delivering poison to her.

For the first time since Richeson was arrested one of his friends last (Continued on Second Page.)

ASSURES FATHER OF HIS INNOCENCE

Dramatic Meeting of Colonel Richeson and Accused Son.

AGED MAN GUEST AT DADMAN'S HOME

Brother and Sister Also in Boston to Aid in Clergyman's Fight for Acquittal—Government's Evidence Will Be Considered by Grand Jury To-Day.

Boston, Mass., October 25.—Colonel Thomas Varland Richeson, of Amherst, Va., visited in Charles Street jail today his youngest son, the Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson, who is accused of the murder of Avis Linnell, his one time fiancée. Since the young man left his Virginia home seven years ago to enter the Baptist ministry his father had not seen him until to-day, and the meeting was dramatic. In the first words of greeting, even before he had clasped hands with his son, through the bars of his cell door, the clergyman exclaimed:

"Father, I am innocent."

The veteran Co. federate soldier, who has all along expressed belief in his son's innocence, was visibly affected. He grasped the bars for support, while he answered only: "My boy, my boy!"

For more than an hour father and son conversed, and Colonel Richeson then left the jail as he came, in a closed carriage, and was driven, it is believed, to the home, in Brookline, of Moses Grant Edmonds, father of Miss Violet Edmonds, whom the clergyman was to be married. It was reported that a family reunion was to be held at the Edmonds home to-night, at which would be present also Miss Lillie V. Richeson, of Saranac Lake, N.Y., sister, and Douglas Richeson, of Chicago, a brother of the minister, who are in the city to aid the clergyman's fight for acquittal.

First Court Clash.

The exhumation yesterday of the body of Miss Linnell precipitated the court clash between attorneys for the prosecution and the defense. It was the government which secured, for Judge Murray, in Municipal Court, to-day ruled against the petition of Attorney Phillip R. Dunbar that the defense be present at a second autopsy.

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IMPERIAL ARMY IS DISORGANIZED

Government Urges Dire Necessity of Prompt Victory.

CHINA'S ASSEMBLY SENDS ULTIMATUM

Demands Dismissal of President of Ministry of Posts, With Severe Punishment—Reported in Peking That Members of Royal Family Are Ready for Fight.

Peking, October 25.—Further defection to the rebels, including Nan-Chang, capital of the province of Kwang-Si, and Kwei-Lin, capital of Kwang-Tsi, have served to increase the tension here of the revolution. To add to the seriousness of the situation, the Tsu-Cheng-tuan, China's first National Assembly, to-day gave to the Manchus what the legations consider a humiliating ultimatum.

The Assembly impeached Sheng-tsun, actual president of the ministry of posts and communications, and demanded his dismissal with severe punishment.

A reply is required from the government by to-morrow, failing which the Assembly will dissolve and the members return to their respective provinces. From the tempo shown, it is believed the Assembly will carry out the threat. The only course open to the government is either to sacrifice a man, who is considered by foreigners the strongest member of the cabinet, or retaining him, declare war on the Assembly, as well as the vast majority of Chinese.

The charges against Sheng-tsun-Hual were formulated by the people of Sze-Chuen, Hu-Peh and Hu-Nan. Sheng negotiated the loans for the nationalization of the railways, and has been a vigorous advocate of the anti-foreign policy, which is regarded as largely responsible for the revolution. The inhabitants of these provinces have shown strong opposition to the proposed railway.

At the meeting of the Assembly to-day members urged that they were not against foreign loans, but against the methods employed and the robbery of Chinese who had already begun the railways and selling them out to foreigners. An opposite view is taken by the legations of the four interested powers, who consider that the loans and the Hu-Kwang railway, and the reform projects would have served the highest interests of China.

Sheng's secretary produced a written statement from his chief, who, like the other members of the cabinet, was absent from the meeting of the Assembly, but he was shouted down by the high-pitched indictments. No one attempted to defend the minister. When the Assembly rose to vote, even the front row Manchus princes, evidently shocked by the remarks, stood up, demanding the noted mandarin's degradation.

The silence of General Yin-Tehang, the imperialist commander, has given rise to innumerable speculations. Only the palace seems to know his intentions. Some reports say the imperial army, upon which the dynasty depends, is seriously disorganized. The troops have been pushed forward without having been safeguarded in any manner, which would already have meant disaster had the enemy been powerful enough to take advantage of the soldiers and equipment; but they do not return. The troops set forth without sufficient ammunition; then quantities of ammunition follow, but no commissariat supplies. There are rumors of mutinies, retreats and desertions. It is said that the engine drivers, who previously were reported as having been shot for refusing to take trains forward, were really shot because they proceeded, the soldiers not desiring to meet the enemy. The foreign engineer, Bouillard, with his entourage, has fled south to-morrow and endeavor to organize railway traffic for Yin-Tehang.

Nevertheless, in spite of disorganization, inability and disaffection, the army evidently has moved steadily forward.

A wireless report from Hankow to-night indicates that the imperialist and revolutionary forces are already closely in touch.

Deep-Laid Plan.—Revolutionary sympathizers excuse the lack of initiative on the part of General Li-Yuan-Heng, the rebel commander, by crediting him with a deep-laid plan to permit Yin-Tehang to enter the Hu-Peh border pass and then cut him off. But military men credit neither commander with great ability. Undoubtedly the palace is urging the war minister forward, because of the dire necessity for a prompt victory. Should he fail to fight, or lose his first serious engagement, there appears no hope of checking the revolt.

The moral position of the rebels is stronger than that of the imperialists. They could lose a battle without complete defeat, having other cities to rally around. But the defeat of Yin-Tehang, in view of the wavering throughout the troops everywhere, would leave the dynasty unable to cope with the situation in a single province.

It is commonly reported in Peking that the imperial family is ready for flight. The road to Jehol, 115 miles north-northeast of Peking, is studied with troops. Other rumors designate the foreign settlements in Tien-Tsin as the possible refuge.

No General Uprising.—Washington, October 25.—It is apparent from dispatches received at the State Department to-day confirming the report of the assassination of the newly appointed Tartar General Fung Sen at Canton that the affair was not (Continued on Second Page.)

EVIDENCE TENDS TO SHOW MURDER

Police Continue Investigation Into Death of Dr. Helen Knabe.

SUICIDE THEORY OF ABANDONED

But Coroner Thinks Circumstances Indicating Self-Deception Appear Negligible. Detectives Believe That if Killed, She Let Slayer in Her Apartment.

Indianapolis, Ind., October 25.—"If Dr. Knabe was murdered, as appears, I am satisfied she was murdered by a person with whom she was acquainted, and that she voluntarily let this person into her apartment. But the theory of suicide still will not let itself be neglected."

With this statement, Captain William Holtz, chief of the detective department, to-night summed up the result of the police investigation of the death of Dr. Helen Knabe, former State bacteriologist, whose throat was cut while she lay on her bed at an undetermined hour last Monday night.

"I cannot see anything but murder in this case," said Coroner C. D. Durbin, who began his inquest to-day. "The instrument of death was not found, and circumstances indicating suicide appear to me negligible."

Captain Holtz declared that he did not intend to stop until the character of Dr. Knabe in saying she believed she knew her murderer, if she was murdered.

"Dr. Knabe's reputation was unblemished," said he, "and she lectured to young women and men on the necessity of taking purity as well as on physical culture and hygiene. But there are a number of possible motives for her murder. It is certain that robbery was not one of them, and physicians have decided that assault was not committed."

"The house street door that had settled upon the outer sill of the windows of Dr. Knabe's flat was undisturbed when our men examined them. The electric lights in the bedroom were burning when Dr. Knabe's body was discovered yesterday morning. These are but a few of the indications which led me to believe that she knew the person that killed her, if, indeed, she did not commit suicide. But we are working on the murder theory."

Some of Dr. Knabe's friends suggested to the police that the idea that she ended her own life should not be cast aside, though the knife with which she was killed had disappeared. They said recently she had been depressed over her debts, that even her furniture and instruments were the property of her cousin, Miss Augusta Knabe.

The detectives turned to investigation of a theory that Dr. Knabe may have ended her own life, and that some of the group of her friends gathered in the flat before the police in quire got under way may have sought to take away evidence of suicide. A number of persons, it was said, would be interrogated along this line of speculation.

Detectives to-day took to police headquarters for examination Augusta Knabe, cousin, and Katherine McPherson, assistant, of Dr. Knabe.

Why the woman was of over an hour in summoning the police after Dr. Knabe's body was found by Miss McPherson, and what were the conditions in detail were questions put to the two women.

After Miss McPherson entered Dr. Knabe's flat and saw her body, with a telephone situated at the foot of the bed upon which Dr. Knabe's body lay, she first called by telephone Augusta Knabe from her home in a distant part of the city.

The dead woman, Miss McPherson said, was lying on the bed on her back, without cover. Her night dress was wadded under her arms. Miss McPherson added that she pulled the night dress down over Dr. Knabe's body before the arrival of physicians, whom she summoned before the police were notified. This action, the detectives said, would explain the presence of blood on Dr. Knabe's left leg, for the night dress was soaked full of blood as it lay crumpled under her chin.

Miss McPherson and Miss Knabe were with the body of Dr. Knabe for nearly an hour before the arrival of Dr. Ernest Rye, who was the first of Dr. Knabe's other friends to enter the apartment.

Miss McPherson called Miss Knabe and Dr. Rye and other physicians by a telephone situated at the foot of the bed upon which Dr. Knabe's body lay. Both insistently denied they had seen a knife in the bedroom or that they had covered up any evidence tending to show suicide. Miss Knabe admitted Dr. Knabe owed her several hundred dollars and had other debts.

Two cigars were found in the apartment. Miss McPherson told detectives that she distinctly remembered Dr. Knabe had brought the cigars home from a banquet of a medical society as a joke.

Litigation Over the Estate of Famous Newspaper Editor.—White Plains, N. Y., October 25.—A law suit over the disposition of a portion of the estate of Horace Greeley, in which his granddaughters, Mrs. Nicola Greeley-Smith Ford and Miss Ida Greeley Smith, charge that their mother's half of the estate was sold illegally for \$10,000 in 1883 to Mrs. Gabrielle Greeley-Clendenin, their aunt, is before the courts here this week.

The plaintiffs, who are granddaughters of Horace Greeley, allege that they have failed to receive their interest in the estate and ask for two-thirds of their mother's half of the estate. They offer to return the \$10,000, with interest, to Mrs. Clendenin.

URGES FAIRNESS IN SPORT

President Gives Homely Advice to University of Minnesota Students.

St. Paul, Minn., October 25.—President Taft to-night bade farewell to Minnesota and departed for the real home of the enemy, Wisconsin. His speech here to-night was on the arbitration treaties. The President arrived in St. Paul after a two-hours' automobile ride from Minneapolis, and made two important addresses during the day—one on the Panama Canal at the luncheon of the Young Men's Republican Club of Minnesota, and the other was a lot of homely advice to the young men and young women students of the University of Minnesota.

To the latter, the President suggested that the activities of college life might better be devoted to more sloping subjects than "barbaric yells," and he also declared that the young man who started in life without means was far better equipped than the rich man with an income sufficient to make him without working.

The President also made a plea for fairness in sport, whether it be upon the college gridiron or in the lawless sessions during the day. He deplored the action of baseball crowds in particular in attempting to put the visiting team at a disadvantage by insulting remarks and calls hurled from grandstand and bleachers.

"Love baseball," exclaimed the President, "but I also love a clean deal." The President's remarks about college yells was called forth by the arrests of several students from the Minnesota students under the leadership of "cheer leaders," who jumped in front of Mr. Taft and went through various sorts of gyrations. The President spoke generally of the responsibility of university men and women.

Mr. Taft suggested that American universities might well devote more attention to a study of manners. The Anglo-Saxons, the Northern race, he said, prided themselves on their straight-forwardness. He suggested each other just what they thought, whereas they might learn a great deal from the politeness of the Latin races. "Heaven save me from the President, from a candid friend."

President Taft to-day accepted reelection as vice-president of the American Humane Society, with headquarters in Albany, N. Y.

M'FARLAND IS INDICTED

Charged With Murdering Wife by Use of Cyanide of Potassium.

Newark, N. J., October 25.—Allison McFarland, advertising manager for a well-known electrical firm, was indicted to-day by Essex county grand jury on a charge of murdering his wife by the use of cyanide of potassium. The accused man was not in jail, but the indictment was returned at the jail that the indictment had been returned. He stated his defense would be that his wife's death was accidental or suicidal, and he gave out an explanation of the case.

"I had plenty of motives for divorce, but none for murder," he said. He declared that both a solution of cyanide and the cyanide solution were in the house, but that the latter was not used. The charge that he had killed his wife, made a triumph score, when Doyle crossed the plate, will make baseball history.

For five innings Jack Coombs pitched wonderful ball for the Athletics, and held the Giants absolutely helpless, retiring eight men on strikes more than half the number who faced him. In the sixth and seventh the "Iron Man" seemed to waver, apparently forgot that he had a curve ball, and every one he shot over was a fast one. In the eighth he was also weakening, when the Giants, after ten innings and in the ninth the New Yorks broke loose, smashing out hits which tied the score and made possible the victory in the tenth.

Determination Won.

The Giants showed, in this game, a flash of determination, and that determination won for them. It showed bulldog quality, and quiet confidence, and in the face of a heart-breaking handicap, Manager McGraw made several changes of pitchers, and in each case his selection was extremely good. Ames was very brilliant, Crandall, the bench and pitcher, and the latter, after a long hit of the Giants on the road to success, was in a way responsible for the defeat of the Athletics.

I have one criticism to make on the Athletics' play. They seemed to be overconfident, satisfied with their score, and they appeared to take it for granted that they would hold the Giants down. But after New York had tied it up, and was buoyed up by that determination to win, it was "all off" with the Mackmen. The American Leaguers had their chance after that, and they came in third, and they seemed to be adding any tallies to the total. While I don't wish to detract anything from the glory which belongs to Ames, who stepped into the breach after "Rube" Marquard had been driven to the bench and pitched a good ball, I will say that the Athletics relied too much on Coombs' effectiveness, and the three-run lead, and took it for granted that the game was won. The American Leaguers should have gone ahead and tried to pile up more runs, which would have made them's champions in a way responsible for the defeat of the Athletics.

Victory Well Earned.

Now I want to add a word for the Giants. They deserve all the credit which can possibly be given them. They had all the "tough breakers," but they kept them, and, hustling every minute, and seemed to have more vigor and determination than has been apparent in the last three games.

The feature of this game was the pitching of Ames and Crandall, the wonderful batting of Doyle, who made four hits for a total of six bases, and a fly home run by Oldring. "Rube" Marquard had been driven to the bench and pitched a good ball, I will say that the Athletics relied too much on Coombs' effectiveness, and the three-run lead, and took it for granted that the game was won. The American Leaguers should have gone ahead and tried to pile up more runs, which would have made them's champions in a way responsible for the defeat of the Athletics.

As I have said before, the work of Jack Coombs was wonderful up until the sixth, but all along after that he could see the storm signals flying. Every one who was rooting for the Philadelphiaans was hoping that he would be able to pull through.

The work of the catchers to-day was just opposite to what it has been in the four games played previously. Both backstops, Lapp and Meyers, seemed unable to peg true to the second bag. It must be said, however, that the pitched balls were extremely hard to handle on several occasions.

Athletics Get Breaks.—The Athletics' runs were made after the sixth should have been retired. The majority of the tallies credited (Continued on Page Sixth.)

GIANTS REGAIN CHANCE TO WIN COVETED HONOR

Come From Behind, Three-Run Lead, Living Coombs to Cover.

'IRON MAN' FAILS TO END SERIES

Captain Larry Doyle Scores Winning Run—Oldring Makes Home Run With Two On. Marquard Succeeded by Ames—Crandall's Two-Bagger Starts Rally.

Summary of Game

Score: Giants, 4; Athletics, 3. Total attendance to-day, 33,228. Total receipts, \$89,354. Of this the National Commission's share was \$6,038.20, and each club received \$31,222.50. No money went to the players, because the game was a fifth, and it was stipulated that they should not receive any share of the proceeds after the fourth game.

BY "TY" COBB.

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New York, N. Y., October 25.—Victory for the Athletics has been deferred. The New York Giants, by a 4 to 3 triumph over the Athletics here this afternoon, after ten innings and in the ninth the New Yorks broke loose, smashing out hits which tied the score and made possible the victory in the tenth.

The Giants showed, in this game, a flash of determination, and that determination won for them. It showed bulldog quality, and quiet confidence, and in the face of a heart-breaking handicap, Manager McGraw made several changes of pitchers, and in each case his selection was extremely good. Ames was very brilliant, Crandall, the bench and pitcher, and the latter, after a long hit of the Giants on the road to success, was in a way responsible for the defeat of the Athletics.

I have one criticism to make on the Athletics' play. They seemed to be overconfident, satisfied with their score, and they appeared to take it for granted that they would hold the Giants down. But after New York had tied it up, and was buoyed up by that determination to win, it was "all off" with the Mackmen. The American Leaguers had their chance after that, and they came in third, and they seemed to be adding any tallies to the total. While I don't wish to detract anything from the glory which belongs to Ames, who stepped into the breach after "Rube" Marquard had been driven to the bench and pitched a good ball, I will say that the Athletics relied too much on Coombs' effectiveness, and the three-run lead, and took it for granted that the game was won. The American Leaguers should have gone ahead and tried to pile up more runs, which would have made them's champions in a way responsible for the defeat of the Athletics.

As I have said before, the work of Jack Coombs was wonderful up until the sixth, but all along after that he could see the storm signals flying. Every one who was rooting for the Philadelphiaans was hoping that he would be able to pull through.

The work of the catchers to-day was just opposite to what it has been in the four games played previously. Both backstops, Lapp and Meyers, seemed unable to peg true to the second bag. It must be said, however,